



## June 22nd-Seville: USSR or Scotland?

On June 19, the USSR beat New Zealand in Malaga, 3-0, to take second place in the sixth group in the World Cup Championship with two points and a score of 4-2. The Scots also have two points after being beaten by Brazil 4-1 though a wrong score of 6-8. The Brazilians have become the first to enter the 12-team group for the next leg of the tournament regardless of the outcome of their next match with New Zealand (although there are few who doubt in their victory in this match).

When lots were drawn last January everybody said that the USSR-Scotland match would be decisive in determining which group six team would continue in the competition. Jack Stein, the Scots' coach, has now revised the judgement saying that this will be the decisive match.

It is due to be played on June 22. The Soviet team could do with a draw too, owing to its better record although this would be a dangerous variant. Keeping the score has always led to disaster, a recent example being provided by our game with the Brazilians who managed to snatch their victory at the 87th minute.

In other groups the Argentina-Hungary match deserves most comment. The world champions were unrecognizable as compared to their first match against the Belgians. This time we saw real world champions. Diego Maradona, the world soccer star, was magnificent and scored ten out of four goals in the 4-1 win. A peculiar situation has developed in group one, Italy, Poland, Peru and Cameroon each played two games and scored two points in a four-point draw. Who will now break the circle?

The PRG beat the Chileans 4-1 with three goals by Rum-



Sergei Baltacha (left) scores the third goal in New Zealand's net. Photo AP-TASS

montage and improved their chances of continuing in the competition. The Spaniards defeated Yugoslavia 2-1 to the tremendous joy of their numerous fans, scoring a penalty.

June 25 will see the matches in the last group. The twelve best teams will be divided into

### SPOTLIGHT ON SOCCER WORLD CUP

FIFA president Joao Havelange sent a letter to the World Cup participants urging them to avoid rough play.

We asked the teams to avoid foul play, and the coaches of each team undertook to comply with this rule. Havelange told an EFE correspondent.

The play carrying around drug taking tests will have flown around 130 hours during the month-long cup finals. The

four groups, whose winners will meet in the semifinals. The matches will take place in Madrid and Barcelona, with the final game on July 11. 25 prizes (an unprecedented number in previous world cups) will be distributed between 22 players and three coaches.

Spanish news agency reported that Jose Maria Recarte was selected as the "official pilot" by the Organizing Committee.

The cup fever spread throughout New Zealand at lightning speed, as nationwide electricity consumption rose by ten per cent during the telecast of the New Zealand vs Scotland game, and the streets normally busy at that time of day became deserted.

### Outlines of new Alpine skiing season

Summer has only begun while the World Alpine Cup Organizing Committee at the International Skiing Federation announced the schedule of the future winter season. Aiming at higher popularity of the competition, the organizers decided to return to the old ways: in the 1982-83 season the traditional "combinations" will again be held in Kitzbühel, Wengen and Sankt Anton, i.e. the slalom and the downhill will be held in the same place.

Men will enter 32 stages (11 downhill, 11 slalom and 5 giant and 4 supergiant slalom). This means that they will have as many stages as last winter. The women's stages were reduced to 26 (eight downhill, eight slalom and eight giant slalom). There will also be parallel slalom contests, whose results will count towards team standings only.

Of the five male "combinations" only three will count,

with three out of four for women. A "combination" of slalom and supergiant slalom will be held for the first time. Experts believe it will lure renowned Swede Ingemar Stenmark who has so far declined to enter a supergiant slalom race. As before, the first five best results in each kind of the men's programme will count towards the World Cup, and four results for women, i.e. a half of all stages.

Another innovation of the season will be its opening, like in 1977-78, with the "World Series", including eight "warm-up" competitions (four for men and women each) to be held on November 23-29 in Bormio, Italy. But they will not count towards the World Cup, which will open for men on December 3 with a downhill in Laax, Switzerland, and for women, on December 7-8 with a downhill and a giant slalom in Val d'Isère, France.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

### DELHI TO BID FOR OLYMPICS

Indian Shipping and Transport Minister Bala Singh told newsmen that President of the Indian Olympic Committee R. B. Singh will formally announce Delhi's

bid for the 1992 Olympic Games. The minister stressed that the sporting and housing facilities now going up in Delhi for the Asian Games (November 1981) will provide a sufficient base for the 1992 Games.

Incidentally, Bala Singh is also chairman of the Asian Games Organizing Committee.



### Bobsleigh news

The International Bobsleigh Federation, which recently met in Aillon, decided to hold the 1983 world championship at Lake Placid, USA, with two-man bobsleigh scheduled for February 19-20 and four-man bobsleigh, for February 26-27.

The 1983 European championship will be held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, on January 29-February 6.

The Moscow SKIF team beat Krylya Sovetov, also from Moscow, 2-0 in the national women's field hockey championship.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

The quarterfinal match in the rugby national cup between the many-times cup holders, Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy, and last year's winners, Moscow Slava, was really tough. The academy team won 16-8. The final cup game will take place on November 6.

Photo by Sergei Prusakov



## INFORMATION

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### GENERAL DEBATE OVER

New York. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament has ended its general debate attended by delegates from 130 countries on all continents.

There was much praise for the Soviet peace initiatives and in particular for the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Concurrently there was sharp criticism of Washington's policies.

Noted Swedish politician Palme stressed that any military doctrine allowing for the possibility of nuclear war was "dangerous and irresponsible". Military parity, he said, must be fundamental principle of the policies of nations.

In stark contrast to Palme, Mrs Thatcher, British Prime Minister, declared her opposition to the freezing of nuclear arsenals and by urgent disarmament moves.

### Jaruzelski on situation in Poland

Warsaw. The introduction of martial law has created the preconditions for stabilizing the situation in the country. This was stated at a recent Council of National Salvation meeting held to examine the present social and political situation in Poland.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation General W. Jaruzelski. Our Polish affairs, he said, cannot be considered in isolation from the international situation. There is no force which would like to exploit the Polish situation for its own ends. Adventurist ac-

tions and incitement, calls for strikes and attempts at underground activity serve the aims of the enemies of socialist Poland. And, as a result, the entire nation suffers, the process of overcoming the crisis situation is prolonged and the abnormal situation persists.

For many months our country has been subject to multifaceted pressure on the part of most adventurous Western circles. They have not given up the idea of using the so-called Polish question as a tool to upset the balance in our country and in the whole world, stressed Jaruzelski.

### King Hussein in the Crimea

Sinopopol. King Hussein of Jordan and Queen Noor have arrived in the Soviet Union on a private visit. They will spend their time resting and sightseeing.

King Hussein and his wife visited the All-Union Artek Pioneer Camp, where they saw how Young Pioneers spent their holidays and were given a resume of the camp's history. Addressing the children, the Jordanian King said: "It is

pleasant to see you so healthy and cheerful. Carry on with your banner of friendship and cooperation between peoples. It is up to you to build a new world, a world of happiness and prosperity".

The royal couple also saw the Livadia Palace Museum, the scene of the 1945 Yalta conference between the allied heads of government and paid a visit to the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens.

### HELP FOR KAMPUCHEA

The Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has sent a gift of food, manufactured goods, and medicines to help the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea hit by a drought. Two doctors and a nurse will go to Phnom Penh to provide medical aid to the victims. They will

work under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies (World Federation).

### IGOR STRAVINSKY COMMEMORATED

The Bolshoi Theatre has chosen to commemorate the centenary of the outstanding Russian composer Igor Stravinsky by the production of two of his one-act ballets, "Petrushka" and "The Fire Bird".

These works were first produced at the start of this century by Russian ballet-master and dancer Mikhail Fokin during the Russian seasons in Paris. There were subsequent productions in Moscow in 1921 and in 1964.

Now, 18 years later, the intangible spirit of Fokin's choreography for "Petrushka" and "The Fire Bird" has been recreated, anew on the stage of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. "Petrushka" was produced by Leningrad choreographer Konstantin Boyarsky and "The Fire Bird" by Nikolai Simachov and Stanislav Maslov, from Moscow.

The two ballets provide a colourful exotic spectacle. Folklore prototypes are found in "The Fire Bird" while the drama of animated puppets in "Petrushka" takes place against a background of the lively-buddy of the fair. The new production, designed by Mariyana Prokudinina made use of original drawings by Golovin and Benois.



Mikhail Talvin as Petrushka.



Maria Leonova as the Fire Bird and Yuri Vasyukenko as Ivan Terentevich. Photos by Georgi Solov'yev

### Track and field

Ramona Neubert of the GDR set a world mark of 6,772 points in the seven-event competition, a considerable improvement on her own former record. She competed in a GDR-USSR meet in Halle.

### France takes cup

France beat the USSR (2-2 after time, 0-0 in extra time and 3-0 by penalties) in the finals of the European motor ball cup at Pollava, the Ukraine. West Germany came home

third, ahead of Bulgaria, Holland and Britain.

### Two games in honour of basketball federation jubilee

An All-Europe line-up twice beat the USA in two exhibition games. First in Geneva's Verna stadium, 111-92, and then in Budapest, 103-88.

Local press reports stress that both games honouring the 50th anniversary of the International Amateur Basketball Federation

were dominated by the European team, with Juan Antonio Corbala of Spain, Drazen Dalipagic of Yugoslavia and Anatoly Myshkin of the USSR singled out for special praise.

### Athletic gala in Peking

There were many good performances from competitors in a three-day athletic meet in Peking attended by the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Finland, India, Thailand, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago.



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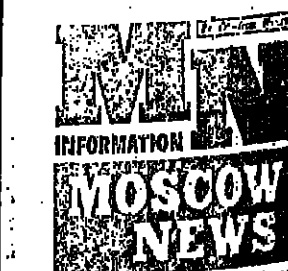
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### Vestonia—our first guest



The Estonian dance group in action.

We have brought the melodies and dances of our people to Moscow from the shores of the Baltic, say members of the Estonian dance group from the Kirov fish farm in Estonia. There are around a hundred thousand amateur folk groups in our republic, and we are delighted to be representing them in Moscow at the USSR

Exhibition of Economic Achievements on the eve of the USSR jubilee. Thus Estonian folk tunes and songs are now to be heard at the Exhibition. For it is this northernmost Baltic republic that has been chosen to open the Days of Union Republics forming part of the jubilee "In a Single Family" exhibition, devoted to the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary. The Days will take place in the biggest pavilion (16,000 sq. m) at the Exhibition.

Our display features goods that our republic has always been famous for, save Estonian display director Loogma Silm. For instance, products of the light and food industries, handicraft items, as well as state processed goods. Though Estonia occupies but 0.2 per cent of USSR territory and has a population of around a million and a half, it supplies other republics with textile and shoes, as well as with excavators and electric motors.

The Estonian scientists and economists, who have come to Moscow for the republic's Days will participate in the activities of the sectoral pavilions at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

Jep 11 1982







### Round the Soviet Union

● THE 2,000,000th KHTZ TRACTOR HAS LEFT THE ASSEMBLY LINE OF THE KHARKOV SERGO ORZHONIKIDZE TRACTOR FACTORY. The Kharkov tractors are now exported to almost 40 countries. The factory is about to start producing a new 200 hp T-150 KM tractor.

● THE "GOGLAND" SELF-PROPELLED DREDGE RECENTLY BEGAN WORK ON CHANNEL-DEEPENING OPERATIONS TO ALLOW LARGE-TONNAGE DREDGES TO MOOR IN THE PORT OF RIGA. The "Gogland", the largest dredge in the Soviet fleet, can deal with 6,000 cubic metres of soil per hour.

● THE LAPRI YOUNG PIONEER SUMMER CAMP, OUT IN THE COUNTRY, HAS OPENED ITS DOORS TO ITS FIRST GROUP OF OVER 500 SCHOOLCHILDREN FROM TYNOA, THE MAIN TOWN OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY PROJECT. The children also come from other settlements along the railway. The builders who organized the camp provided it with sports and concert grounds, with a swimming pool and medical facilities. The teachers in charge have prepared a diversified programme of recreation including competitions and hikes and activities in various hobby and arts groups.

● THE TRADITIONAL TORCH HAS BEEN LIGHTED IN ONE MORE VILLAGE IN AZERBAIJAN—AT FAKHRALLY, IN THE GERANBOY STEPPE. Gas came here along an inter-collective farm line catering for 20 settlements. Natural gas is now in use in 80 per cent of Azerbaijan village apartments.

● AN EXHIBITION OF TECHNOLOGY AND BIOLOGY HAS COME TO AN END IN LENINGRAD. Taking part were more than 40,000 schoolchildren, who acquire their skills at pioneer palaces and houses, in various circles and at young technicians' stations. Among the exhibits were working models of tractors for small plots, miniature robots and original quality control instruments many of which will be used in industry and agriculture.

## LENDING A BOOK IS A SURE WAY OF MAKING A FRIEND

Just think! There are 5,000 million books in our public libraries, while there are more than 30,000 million books to be found in private libraries in this country. This amounts to over one hundred books for every citizen.

The question arises: for whom is the library in the home intended? Obviously, for the owner and his family. But to what extent is it accessible to neighbours, to colleagues at work, to friends of the son of the house?



The Booklovers Society has recently received a lot of information on this subject. Take the case of Moscow old-age pensioner Nikolai Suravzhin, for instance. His flat has been open every Thursday for the past twenty-five years in succession to those who love books and knowledge. His library is used by acquaintances and friends of friends. Knowledge of its existence spreads by word of mouth. Anyone can drop in with or without a preliminary telephone call. Twenty thousand books provide a wonderful opportunity for total strangers to get to know each other. Some become constant visitors to the house, other just drop in occasionally. Nikolai Nikolayevich does not allow his books to be removed from his flat, but one can take as long as one likes reading them where they are. Our cameraman was present on the 1318th Suravzhin Thursday.

At first, there were hundreds of booklovers who followed Nikolai Suravzhin's example; today there are thousands. Their motivation is simple: what is the point, after all, of keeping a book idle on the shelf? There are two advantages to opening one's library to the public quite apart from the profit to the reader, the owner of the books himself makes new friends and acquaintances. Public libraries can only rejoice at such competition.

Arkady BEDEROV

### HIGHWAY OVER THE AMUR

The main BAM bridge over the Amur River at Komsomol-on-Amur now takes a double load. A road has been added to the crossing the river at this point and the first lorries have passed over it.

For over thirty years ferries used to be the only way of negotiating the Amur, while during the winter the journey was made across the ice. The new bridge links Komsomol to Khabarovsk and to other industrial centres of the Far East.

### TYRES FOR MUD ROADS

A sample batch of wide tyre for Gorky diesel lorries has been manufactured at the Kuybyshev plant. The new tyre is good for driving on mud roads and fields and lasts longer. One ton of this sort takes the place of two double tyres.

### CAMEL FARM

A dairy which has just opened at the Zhura Zhol kazakh state farm will produce medicinal camel milk. In its pastures there will be two hundred camels. It is proposed that the production of camel milk in Kazakhstan increase by one-third before 1965. The camels will graze on poor pastures.

### FISH IN THE RICE-FIELD

There was an unusual total to this year's rice-sowing statistics in the Khorezm region of Uzbekistan: on most farms the sown area on flooded fields is as great as the area of the fields themselves. This is due to the fact that the Khorezm oasis, where frequent winds blow away the top layer of earth, it was decided to sow seeds in humid soil.

At the same time rice farmers in the area decided to try their hands at a new form of activity — that of fish breeding. Young carp have been introduced to the rice-fields. They will gain weight over the four months of the rice taking to mature and in the autumn when the water is drained from the fields, the farmers should be in for a good catch.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF THE TROLLEY-BUS

The trolley-bus, the reliable friend of city-dwellers, is 100 years old this year.

Today the trolley-bus is particularly respected because it has no harmful effect on the environment. It has good prospects and undergoes constant improvement aimed at making it more

powerful, spacious and convenient.

Despite its long years of service and outstanding performance record, however, the trolley-bus suffered from one major disadvantage — it was unable to climb steeply sloping streets. Moscow engineers decided to tackle this problem. As a result

of their efforts, the Dynamo plant started to produce special 150 kw engines which were sent to the Urals factory, in the Volga city of Engels — the country's main supplier of trolley-buses. Trolley-buses equipped with these powerful engines will go in the first place to cities and towns which before were closed to this form of transport because of their steep slopes.

the AMS, written in PRAVDA about the structure and aims of the new medical institution.

The centre unites three institutes, dealing with clinical psychiatry, preventive psychiatry, the human brain.

Preventive psychiatry has become particularly important of late. Our specialists will work to advance the scientific foundations of disease prevention. Another task is to perfect and improve the techniques and methods of secondary preventive treatment. What we are concerned with here is to protect the convalescing patient from new relapses into the disease. We shall take care of patient after severe heart attacks and serious operations on the heart and blood vessels and for cancer in order to help them get rid of the psychological trauma and to get used to the rhythm of their everyday life.

One of the most interesting sections of our medical work will be the detection of concealed forms of depression when a patient feels imaginary pains in the stomach, the heart and in other organs. This type of patient usually goes to see different doctors, who discover no disease as a rule. The only specialist useful in this situation is a psychiatrist.

### SEARCH, NOT IMITATION

In the opinion of scriptwriter Yevgeny Gavrilovich a constant search should be one of the main qualities of the young artist.

Imitation is dreadful in anyone, but it is noticeable most of all in the arts. Gavrilovich writes in KOMSO-MOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "It is often said that we should follow in the steps of the masters of the past. We should not. We should know the past and should learn from it in order not to repeat it, in order to create something new. By the latter I mean both major experimentation

seeking for new problems and new themes and external experimentation, i.e., searching for a new form.

Of course, external experimentation is important too. To take just one example, it seems to me that our conventional everyday lexicon changes every five to ten years. If you, as an artist or writer fail to notice this, then your public will not believe you. I prefer people who create something of their own even if imperfect, rather than those who create correct things which are *deja vu*les.

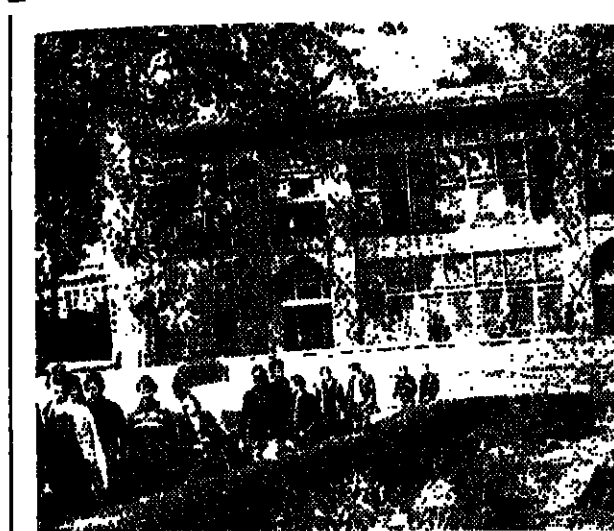
### COOPERATION THAT ENRICHES BOTH SIDES

Cooperation between workers and men of letters is the subject of an article in the newspaper TRUD, contributed by B. Vorobyov, a turner from the Kirovsky Zavod Factory in Leningrad.

Meetings with writers, literary actresses, and readers conferences are now regular events on the shop floor, in clubs and at workers' hostels. More than 300 such functions have taken place over the past ten years. The most of them attracted young audiences. These functions have dealt with different subjects and are held in different forms. Such as meetings with men of letters, presentations by writers, answers to questions, literary and musical compositions based on new books.

B. Vorobyov believes that such meetings between writers and workers enrich both sides. These help them to take a better look into what happens in the life of industrial workers today.

### Places to visit



## PALACE AT SHEKI

The small Azerbaijan town of Sheki has been standing on the foot of the Caucasus for the past two and a half thousand years. Camel trains and travellers on horseback used to break their journey here to refresh themselves at the nearby springs. The caravanserais, which still remain remind us of those far off days. Here merchants from many countries relaxed and feasted at the same time as doing business and exchanging the latest news.

This ancient trading route has long since become a motorway and Sheki an administrative regional centre of Azerbaijan.

For many centuries the town was famous for its rugs and jewelry. Today the local craftsmen produce attractive designs in copper chasing as well as objects made out of wood and stone.

It was their ancestors — builders, carvers and painters — who created the Palace of the Sheki Khans, one of the outstanding architectural monuments of Transcaucasia. Every wall, door, window, or ceiling of the palace is in itself a work of art. They appear to be assembled from a magical combination of wood and stained glass. Magical is the right word for not a drop of glue or a single nail was used. The most intricate design is composed of fourteen thousand pieces of wood and glass to each square metre. From inside the palace it seems that the windows are made out of precious stones. Thus while in the past a stop-over at Sheki was a must for trading caravans, today the same holds true for the tourist in search of beauty.



## School bell for parents

The school bell went for the last time in all districts of Novosibirsk, ending the first year of studies for seventy thousand adult students of pedagogical universities working on important biological and medical problems. Here they study the treatment of tumours in the hematology system and carry out research on new drugs and

The programme is calculated on a ten-year basis covering the period a child goes to school and takes into account the psychology of schoolchildren as well as the curriculum for each year of studies. Some of the changes for parents look them to theatres, museums and to factory workshops.

## Crystal museum in 19th-century cathedral

St. Georges Cathedral is one of the pearls of the State Vladimir and Suzdal Museum-Reserve. Built by the outstanding Russian architect L. Benois it has been fully restored by Vladimir experts.

The work continued for more than ten years. Mosaic details of decor were revived in keeping with original designs, and the mosaic panels based on designs by V. Vasnetsov after a good

wash now shine in all their former glory.

It is intended that the cathedral houses the country's first crystal museum. There will be over 10,000 items: on display many drawn from the collection of the Goskhimnabliy-fachy. The cathedral's twelve chapels will be included in the display which have been reconstructed from the one existing model that remained.

### Science and technology

#### 'ZARYA': 23rd VOYAGE

On dropping anchor in the Finnish capital of Helsinki, the "Zarya", a Soviet research schooner and the only non-magnetic vessel in the world, completed the first part of the programme for her 23rd voyage. Researchers from the Finnish Institute of Meteorology took part in this stage of the programme, alongside Soviet scientists.

Following the suggestions of Finnish scientists, research was carried out in the northern part of the Gulf of Finland. Considerable variations of the compass have been noted in this region, an important factor that needs to be taken into account when compiling magnetic maps for air and sea navigation.

Once the Finnish equipment has been removed, the "Zarya" will again go to the Baltic to carry out further research in planetary geophysics under the terms of the cooperation programme compiled by the academies of sciences of socialist countries. GDR and Polish scientists will also be taking part in the work.

#### DIAMOND FILM

#### PROLONGS SERVICE LIFE

Researchers at the All-Union Institute of Single Crystals have synthesized a diamond film to cover the surfaces of various materials. Such impendable atoms can be deposited in any part of any configuration, prolonging many times over the service life of parts in machinery subject to friction of metal surfaces for astronomical observation and of glass and polymer lenses. The invention will find many uses in electronics too.

#### COMPUTER FOR A LOOM

Scientists and students at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute in the Ukraine have contributed towards higher productivity and product quality in the textile industry, in collaboration with the Central East Fibre Research Institute they designed com-

puterized production control system for looming shops.

Its computer memory is capable to store the minutest details of many patterns and ornaments. The computer controls a group of looms according to a programme and sets the required patterns. The artists have been relieved from their former meticulous job of recording their patterns on punch cards.

The Kiev system has been successfully tested at factories in Moscow, Kostroma and Orsha.

#### COLD IN PLACE OF LANCET

The optician brings the chrome-tipped needle close to the patient's eye in which a piece of glass had lodged. In a second the tip is covered with a light film of liquid having been frosted internally by a small jet of liquid gas. The alien body at once sticks to the needle. This cryogenic needle with detachable tips for eye treatment has been designed at the Physico-Engineering Institute of Low Temperatures at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It can be used with pain where the surgical lancet is not up to the job. The tip freezes any alien, including non-metallic bodies, which cannot be removed by a magnet.

#### FRUIT TREES

#### GROWN IN DESERT

Apple trees in blossom in the desert. Pear, plum, cherry and grapes can also be grown as has been proved beyond any doubt by gardeners in Uzbekistan who have planted a couple of hectares of fruit trees on two hundred of the Karakum desert khums. The first crop of cherries is now being picked.

A new type of irrigation — dropper irrigation — invented in Uzbekistan was tested at the orchard. The droppers regulate the water supply to the trees and each tree receives as much as 10 litres of water every hour, including dissolved mineral fertilizers. The new droppers can use unfertilized river water.

#### SUKHUMI MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CENTRE

The Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, which was set up in Sukhumi 55 years ago, has become a major primatological centre working on important biological and medical problems. Here they study the treatment of tumours in the hematology system and carry out research on new drugs and

their combinations, as well as on their epidemiology over a large region in the country's south.

The Institute has one of the world's largest ape nurseries, containing about four thousand of these animals of various breeds. It supplies them to establishments engaged in medical and biological research.

New research will be carried out in astrophysics. The Pionir camera, invented in France, will be used to study the terrestrial atmosphere, the interplanetary radiation.

A major part of the programme is dedicated to space medicine. The cosmonauts will study how the human body adapts to weightlessness, and the changes that take place in the cardiovascular and nervous systems during a space flight. Special experiments and tests have been devised by scientists from Paris, Toulouse and Moscow.

Also installed on the station is the Cyto-2 bioreactor for experiments on monocellular organisms. It will be used to continue Soviet-French experiments in this section of biology. The research programme as a whole is bound to be a success and to produce new and interesting results.

Finally, I would like to stress not only the economic and technical advantages of this cooperation, but also the important role it plays in creating a normal political climate on planet which is made possible by international cooperation in space and by the realization of total space projects like this Soviet-French venture.

### VIEWPOINT

## SOVIET-FRENCH CREW IN SPACE



Viktor BLAGOV,  
Deputy Flight Director

This country has been cooperating with other nations in space exploration for a long time. A large number of joint experiments in practically all the main areas of space exploration have been carried out with France. The present flight by Vladimir Dezhnevskiy, Alexander Ivantchenkov and Jean-Loup Chretien is a major feature in the joint exploration of space programme.

On board the Salyut-7 space station, cosmonauts Anatoly Beryozov and Valentin Lebedev have made thorough preparations for the joint experiments and have put in place and tested all the necessary instruments.

These were designed by Soviet and French specialists. They include new instruments as well as improvements to those used in previous flights. The Kristall installation which was used on board the Salyut-6 space station for experiments in the study of materials in space has been substantially modernized. Kristall has now been fitted out with a new heating oven with a temperature regimen and microaccelerations controlled by a special device designed by French specialists. Kristall will be used to study the complex diffusion processes between lead and copper, metals with different specific gravity.

New research will be carried out in astrophysics. The Pionir camera, invented in France, will be used to study the terrestrial atmosphere, the interplanetary radiation.

A major part of the programme is dedicated to space medicine. The cosmonauts will study how the human body adapts to weightlessness, and the changes that take place in the cardiovascular and nervous systems during a space flight. Special experiments and tests have been devised by scientists from Paris, Toulouse and Moscow.

Also installed on the station is the Cyto-2 bioreactor for experiments on monocellular organisms. It will be used to continue Soviet-French experiments in this section of biology. The research programme as a whole is bound to be a success and to produce new and interesting results.

Finally, I would like to stress not only the economic and technical advantages of this cooperation, but also the important role it plays in creating a normal political climate on planet which is made possible by international cooperation in space and by the realization of total space projects like this Soviet-French venture.

Doctor Nikita Tikhonov examines newly born apes in the station's incubator.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### AEROFLOT: ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Soviet civil aviation handles one-third of the country's inter city passenger traffic. IZVESTIA points out writing about the world's largest airline, Aeroflot. In fact, says the newspaper, Soviet passenger planes make several thousand flights every day.

At present you can fly from Moscow to Novosibirsk, the largest city beyond the Urals, in just over four hours aboard Aeroflot's latest 500-seater IL-86, which only takes half the short summer night to cover the 3,000 kilometres route.

The plane was specifically designed for such busy routes where it is no longer feasible to increase the number of flights.

Air transport is now an important and technically advanced industry, the paper points out. Today, planes play a major role in agriculture, particularly work on fields of over 100,000,000 hectares. Aeroflot planes also deliver all manner of equipment, machinery and other vital freight including vegetables and fruit, for instance to distant areas beyond the Arctic circle and to Siberia.

#### MOSCOW CENTRE FOR PSYCHIC HEALTH

A centre for psychic health at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (AMS) has been completed in this city.

Its first section for 400 beds is ready to receive its patients. Mariat Vartanyan, a corresponding member of

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# ENTERTAINMENT

## BOLSHOI BALLET IN SAN FRANCISCO

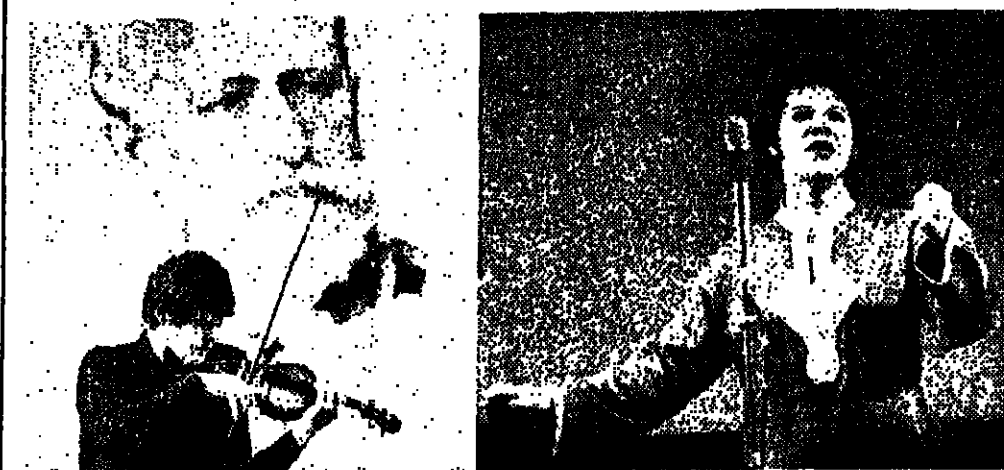
A recent festival of Soviet ballet films, held in San Francisco, was a tremendous success. The festival programme included the following Bolshoi Theatre productions: "Romeo and Juliet" with Ulanova and Yuri Zhukov, "Anna Karenina" and "Spartacus" as well as the documentaries "Ulanova" and "Plisetskaya Dances" — dedicated to the art of these two brilliant Soviet ballerinas. After seven years, wrote the "San Francisco Examiner", the Bolshoi ballet has returned to San Francisco in all its grandeur.

## FESTIVAL OF TV FILMS

The 19th Ziata Praha International Festival of TV Films was recently held in the capital of Czechoslovakia. Two Soviet entries, "Dangerous Age" and the ballet film "Anyuta", won special prizes. Playwright R. Farman, the author of the "Dangerous Age", also won the prize for the best scenario. During the festival all four prizes — the two main ones as well as the jury of spectators and the journalists' jury — saw sixty drama and music programmes from 38 countries.

## TEACHERS OF DRAMA

The Young Years Theatre, from Lyons, opened its Leningrad tour with a dramatic parable, "The Story of the Red Hair". Included in the company's repertoire are plays which touch upon serious political, economic and social problems. "The Story of the Red Hair", for instance, deals with racial prejudice which prevents understanding between people. The company follows closely the ideas of the founder of the Young Spectators' Theatre in Leningrad, Alexander Bryantsev. He proposed bringing together in children's theatre stage artists who could think like teachers and teachers who could feel like stage designers.



Competitors in the second round of the Tchaikovsky Competition: violinist Sergel Stadler, from the Soviet Union, and singer Dolores Maria Zagie, from the United States. Photos by Boris Kaulman

## TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION ENTERS SECOND ROUND

The first elimination round among the young competitors from five continents who have entered for the Tchaikovsky Competition has ended. Only those who have scored at least 18 points on a 25-point scale are eligible to compete in the second round. There are 31 "survivors" from 10 countries among the cellists, two of them from this country. 23 pianists — five of them Soviet — from 12 countries will compete in the second round of the piano contest. As for the violinists, 19 from 10 countries — two from the Soviet Union — continue in the race. The singers came last, 31 from 11 countries — of whom 12 are from seven Soviet constituent republics — emerged unscathed from the elimination round.

## BOOKS FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

The World Book Congress has ended in London. For 5 days representatives of 82 countries, including the USSR, discussed problems relating to the book trade and to book distribution in various countries; they exchanged experience and examined ways of expanding international and bilateral cooperation in book exchange, as well as of helping developing countries to start up and expand their own book publishing industry. The congress held on the in-

itiative of UNESCO concentrated on an analysis of the expansion of the book publishing industry over the 10 years that have passed since International Book Year, in 1972. Congress delegates were unanimous in their approval of a declaration entitled "on the way to creating a reading society" which urges that people contribute in all possible ways to the development of the book trade and to the expansion of a free exchange of books between countries. It is stressed in the declaration that the book today "contributes to mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among peoples".

## PYATNITSKY CHOIR: NEW PROGRAMME

A new programme was recently presented by the Pyatnitsky Russian Folk Choir in the Moscow Entuziast cinema and concert hall (18 Veshnyakovskaya St.). A line from the song, "I love you, my Russia", provides both the name and the theme of the new programme which was prepared to commemorate the choir's 70th anniversary, said composer V. Lavashov, who is also artistic director of the choir. Following in the traditions of the passionate folk song promoter M. Pyatnitsky, we are very choosy about which songs we transfer to the stage. Most of the songs in our new programme have been discovered in recent years in song-collecting expeditions undertaken by members of the choir, as well as by experts from the Moscow Conservatoire, the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute and the Institute of Culture. Included, for instance, in the repertoire is the choral song "Kalinka" (two parts) typical of folk art — folk songs and love songs. In the second part of our programme we concentrate on the works of Soviet composers based on folk melodies. Here the modern theme predominates.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Festival, The White Nights Festival has opened in Leningrad. This year it is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, The Russian Choir and the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra, in addition to many famous soloists will be taking part in the festival along with leading Leningrad companies. Theatre, "What a Carnival..." is the title of a satirical comedy written by the Romanian classical writer, Ion Caragiale, which has been staged at the Komisarzhnevskaya Drama Theatre, in Leningrad. The new production will be shown during the festival of Romanian drama to be held in the Soviet Union.

Museums. A monument of 19th-century architecture, the Armenian-Georgian Church in Derbent, Daghestan, has assumed its original appearance after restoration. The restorers recreated all missing architectural details and gave the church, which is to be used as an exhibition hall, a new dome.

Books. Kansankulluuri, the Finnish publishers, have published a collection of Soviet and Finnish songs. The book contains the music and lyrics of forty songs composed by poets and composers from the two countries.

# BUSINESS

## Science and technology for heart



The Cardiology-82 international exhibition at present on in Moscow was especially organized to coincide with the 9th World Congress of Cardiology, also taking place in the Soviet capital.

The exhibition concentrates on latest methods of treatment and drugs for the heart produced by 200 firms in 22 countries.

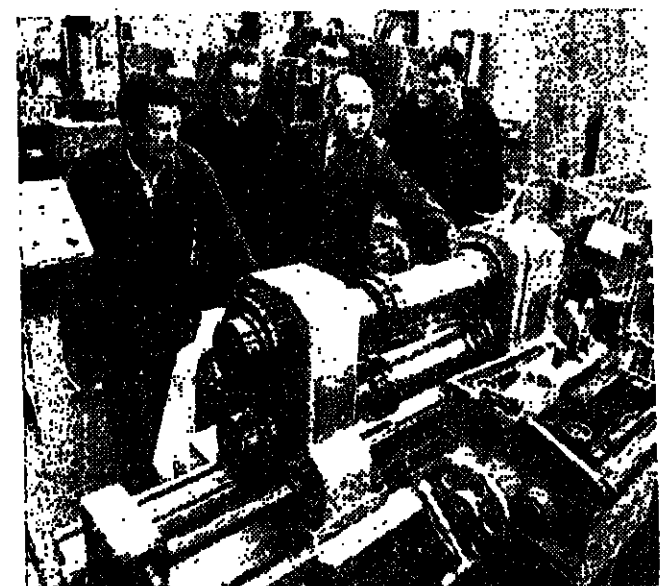
The Soviet section of the exhibition which occupies 1,500 square metres has 900 items on display. They include the world's first echocardiograph, used on the orbital Salyut-7 station to monitor the crew's cardiovascular system. It should be stressed that space cardiology, a new branch of medicine, was

created and is being developed in the USSR.

The largest foreign display comes from the FRG with 31 firms exhibiting monitors for intensive therapy, electrocardiographs, vectorcardiograms, analysers, oximeters, pneumographs, respiration and other equipment.

On display in the American section are the products of 30 firms. Many of the latter taking part for the first time in a Soviet exhibition. There is a wide and varied range of equipment on show: all the way from synthetic disposals to complex electronic systems using micro-processes which can be used for the early detection of cardiovascular disease.

Gennady LEONOV



The assembly line of the experimental plant at the Moscow research institute for tractors and farm machinery turns out equipment for making harvesting combines and other farm machinery ordered by the Polish People's Republic.

In the photo: assemblymen adjusting and testing a unit which will form part of a highly productive line.

## Successful cooperation

The Finnish firm of Rauma Repola has its headquarters in the centre of Helsinki, while its factories and shipyards are scattered all over Finland. Being the third largest firm in the country in terms of volume of trade, Rauma Repola accounts for five per cent of all Finnish exports.

Trade and economic links with the Soviet Union have been of great importance for us ever since we were set up, in 1951, says I. Varhe, head of company section dealing with Soviet trade.

Rauma Repola's Director General I. Säre, who used to be a ship-building engineer, has headed the firm since 1978. Slim and vigorous, he answered our correspondent's questions in detail and at length.

Rauma Repola's extensive contacts with our country have had a long history, he said. We export between 30 and 40 per cent of our products to the USSR. The USSR buys between 60 and 70 per cent of the ships we make. Over the past few years, there has been a notable expansion in our cooperation with the Soviet Union in the fields of ship-building, and in the manufacture of drilling equipment for oil-shore oil extraction. There are vast possibilities for cooperation in other areas, too. In turn, we buy a great variety of machines and equipment from your country. A short while ago, we bought two floating docks for our shipyards. A great part of our cooperation consists in purchases of filling equipment which we install on ships and machines of our make.

## ITALIAN PIZZAS COME TO MOSCOW

A few days ago representatives of the Italian firm of Fama Trailing, together with the Chief Board for Public Catering Establishments of the Moscow City Executive Soviet, held a seminar and symposium devoted to cooking.

Despite the fact that we only had several days at our disposal, said Senator Ignazio Piazza, a member of the Italian Federation of Cooks, we held a seminar and practical sessions on how to cook four different kinds of pizza: Neapolitano, Margherita, Capriccio and mushroom pizza. We introduced Muscovites to our "Calzone" pie. It is very popular in Rome. I was pleased to see that it didn't take long for Moscow cooks to learn to prepare these dishes. In the near future they will appear on the menus of city restaurants and cafes.

This is my first visit to Moscow. I am overwhelmed. The city is so clean and orderly and the Soviet people warmhearted and hospitable, said Senator Ignazio Piazza.

Alex SORKIN

# promotion activities

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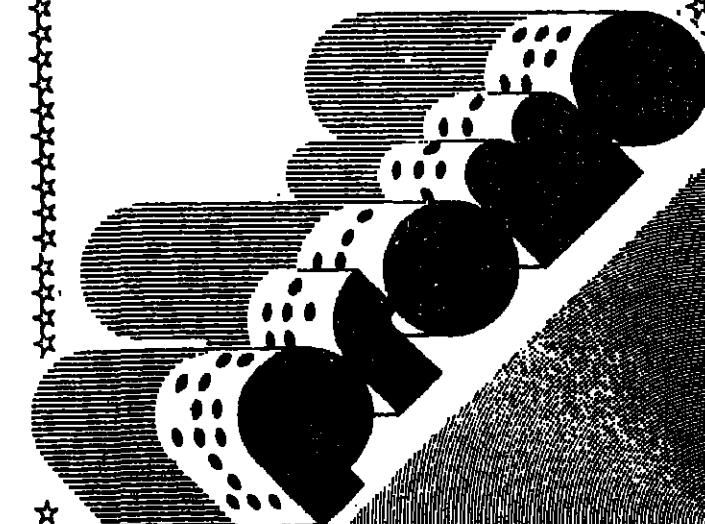
- improvement of production organization
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## Japanese businessmen: trade is mutually advantageous

Telephones and teleprinters are constantly in use as negotiations continue from dawn to dusk at the Moscow offices of Japanese companies. This is what our correspondent was told by the heads of two Japanese companies accredited at the Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR.

Yasuchiro Ono  
Sumitomo Corporation

Our greatest achievement of the previous year was

our occupation of first place in the mutually advantageous Japanese-Soviet trade. What contributes towards our success? An active attitude to business, trust in our partner, and a permanent search for the new. The motto of our company could be roughly translated as follows: "Keep your eyes skinned for all possibilities!" Sumitomo has over 110 offices all over the world but it was the firm's Moscow branch which was awarded the prize for success in trade by the head office.

Kenji Ono  
Itochu

Large-diameter gas pipes have become the main item in our trade turnover with the USSR. Our company was one of the first to supply the Soviet market with Japanese robots. Reciprocal steps? I will give you just one example. Our firm has opened a special show-room for Soviet lathes. It was built at our expense and is linked to our purchases of lathes and forge-and-press equipment from your country. Of course our trade has been damaged by sanctions. It seems to me that some Soviet West European partners — France and the FRG, for instance — are much more resourceful in this matter than the government of Japan.

## ARTIST FROM KABARDINO- BALKARIA

Nikolai Tretyakov, an artist from Kabardino-Balkaria (an Autonomous Republic in the Northern Caucasus), exhibits his work at the exhibition hall, at 46b Gorky Street. Paintings and drawings are on view.



A portrait of a shepherd.



A house under construction. Nest.



## MERIC SÜMEN'S GREAT SUCCESS

Turkish ballet dancer MERIC SÜMEN was recently a big success in a production of "Giselle" at the Minsk Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. This is the dancer's third visit to this country. She will also appear in Riga, Kazan and Moscow.

# WHAT'S ON!

June 26-28

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 27 (mat), 28 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 28 — Verdi, "Otello" (opera). 27 (mat) — Concert by ballet artists from Novosibirsk: 27 (eve) — Rubin, "Winged Rider" (opera). 28 — Schnitzler, "La Sylphide" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 26 — Miličker, "Der Balltänzer" (opera). 27 (mat) — Vainberg, "The Golden Koy" (ballet). 27 (eve) — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 28 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 28 (eve) — Ziv, "Monsieur Artiste" (mat), 27 (mat) — Feldman, "An Old Comedy" (eve) — Lebat, "The Merry Widow" (mat). Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

## FILMS

Gates Made of Rowan-wood (Tallinnfilm, USSR). About the life and fate of builders who came to work on a small island in the Baltic Sea. Cinema: "Tallan" (33 Savastopol'sky Prospekt). Metro Profsoyuznaya. How to Swindle a Lawyer (Czechoslovakia). The hero, a lawyer and passionate motorist, uses his professional knowledge to solve any problem arising en route. Cinema: "Rekord" (Lenin Central Stadium). Metro Leninskiy Gory.

## EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (16 Obukha St.). Recently restored works are on view: bone-carving from India, cloth from Indonesia, old paintings from Mongolia, and

terpieces of art from the Caucasus and Asia. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kurskaya.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St.). An exhibition of paintings and drawings devoted to the Soviet railways. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

ment, June 26, 27, at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. June 28, at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Teams from the USA, Czechoslovakia and the USSR (national and juniors) are taking part.

ATHLETICS

Lenin Central Stadium. 27 — USSR marathon championship. Start at 6 p.m.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment). 26, 28 — "A Song, a Joke, a Dance and the Orange Pop Group" — variety programme. 27 — An evening with Mexican dances. Metro Kirov.

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 26, 27, 28 — "Luzhniki Invites You Here Again", variety concert featuring Jack Joala accompanied by the Radar, Red Poppies and Carnival pop groups. Circus and variety artists also take part.

SPORTS

Dynamo Palace of Sport. (32 Levcukina St.). 26, 27, 28 — International women's tournament.

## WEATHER

June 26-28

In Moscow, city and region, moderately warm weather. In especially (19°/25°C in the daytime and 8°/12°C at night), with showers in some places, and light wind.

Italian cooks with their masterpieces.